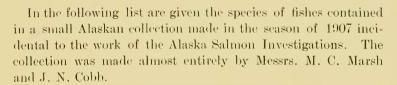
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A SMALL COLLECTION OF ALASKA FISHES.* BY JOHN TREADWELL NICHOLS.



Clupea pallasii.

CALIFORNIA HERRING.

One specimen. Unalaska Harbor, August 5.

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha.

HUMPBACK SALMON.

Ketchikan Cannery.

Oncorhynchus Kisutch.

COHO SALMON.

Specimens from the following localities: Unalaska Harbor; Seward; Ptarmigan Creek, Kenai Peninsula; Juneau Creek, tributary of Kenai River; Cooper Creek (the Cooper Creek referred to here and elsewhere is probably a tributary of Kenai River); Ketchikan Creek; Billy Williams Chuck, George Arm; Chilkoot Lake.

Oncorhynchus nerka.

SOCKEYE SALMON.

Specimens from the following localities: Chilkoot Lake; Yes Bay Cannery; Boca de Quadra; Ketchikan Cannery; Billy Williams Chuck, George Arm.

Salmo sp.

TROUT.

Ptarmigan Creek, Kenai Peninsula; Cooper Creek; Ketchikan Creek; Billy Williams Chuck, George Arm.

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27-Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. XXI, 1908.

Salvelinus malma.

WESTERN CHARR.

Ptarmigan Creek, Kenai Peniusula; Cooper Creek; Bear Creek, near Seward; Juneau Creek, tributary of Kenai Riyer; Chilkoot Lake.

Gasterosteus cataphractus.

ALASKA STICKLEBACK.

Chilkoot Lake; Seward; Bear and Grouse Creeks, Kenai Peninsula.

Anoplopoma fimbria.

BLACK COD.

One specimen, Seward, August 21; two specimens, Seward, August 24.

Hexagrammos octogrammus.

ALASKA GREENLING.

One specimen, Unalaska Harbor, August 5.

Cottus asper.

PRICKLY BLOB.

Head of Chilkoot Lake.

Cottus cognatus.

NORTHERN BLOB.

The collection contains one specimen from Cooper Creek, obtained by Mr. John N. Cobb, which is identified as *Cottus cognatus* Richardson. Careful study shows it to be the same as those referred to this species by Evermann and Goldsborough, 1907.* The specimen has dorsal viii—16; anal 12; longest ray of pectoral about equal to head, 3.7 in length; ventral 1.6 in head, and 5.2 in length; first dorsal blackish with a whitish tip.

Leptocottus armatus.

SMOOTH CABEZON.

Several small specimens collected by Mr. John N. Cobb from a small pool alongside the Alaska Central Railway, about one mile from the wharf at Seward, Alaska, August 21, show an increased average number of vertical fin rays. Examination of specimens from other points along the coast shows that the fin rays decrease southeastward. The type of the species from San Francisco is distinctly a southern fish, and has D vii-17, A 16. It is then possible to describe a northern race. The point where the line should be drawn between it and the southern one must remain purely a matter of personal opinion, and there seems to be no advantage in recording this interesting geographic variation in nomen-

^{*} Eyermann, Barton W. and Goldsborough, Edmund L. The Fishes of Alaska, 1907. Bull. Bur. Fish., XXVI, 307.

clature. The following table from fin-counts of specimens in the collections of the Bureau of Fisheries and of the U.S. National Museum, illustrates its extent:

U. S. NAT. Mus. No.	Locality.	Dorsal.	ANAL.
	Seward, Alaska	vii-19	18
		v11-19	18
		v11-20	18
		vm-19	19
		VIII-19	19
		vii-20	19
		v11 -2 0	20
27976	Port Mulgrave—Yakutat Bay	vii-18	17
27968	Sitka, Alaska	vm-18	18
6754		vн-19	17 or 13
6.6	"	v11-19	18
6.6	"	v11-19	19
"		унн-19	19
	"	1x-20	19
60378	Southeast Alaska—Snug Harbor	v11–18	18
60377	Hunter Bay .	vн-18	18
60376		v11-20	18
53637	British Columbia—Barclay Sound	vш-19	18
60380	" Gabriola Island	vm-19	18
60379		унн-19	19
34331	Port Townsend, Washington	v11 -1 9	18
	Glenada, Oregon	v11–18	17
		v11-18	17
		v11-18	17
		v11-18	17
		vII-18	17
		vш-19?	17
		vii-19	1, 17
		vii-17	18
		vii-19	18
		vи or vиі–19	18
		v11-20	18
54761	San Diego, California	vn-16	15
"		v11-17	15
"		v11-17	16
54766		v11-17	16

Theragra chalcogramma.

ALASKA POLLOCK.

One specimen from Seward, in August.